

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Netty injured in Madrid train collision

MADRID, Feb. 14 (R) — About 40 people were injured today when two metro underground trains collided during the morning hour, the civil governor's office said. Police had earlier said about 90 people were hurt. Metro workers said the first train stopped just round a bend between two stations because of a broken rail and the second train ran into it at a slow speed. It was known whether automatic signals had worked. The crash ended on a stretch of track above ground. Commuters walked the trains to the next station while police and ambulances took the injured to hospital. The once privately owned Madrid metro was put under government control nearly two years ago after 233 people were injured in two accidents in four days.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1980 — RABI'AL AWAL 29, 1400

Arab League defers meeting on Gafsa

TUNIS, Feb. 14 (R) — The Arab League has postponed an emergency meeting on a bitter dispute between Tunisia and neighbouring Libya, league sources said today. The sources said several countries, including Syria and Kuwait, had asked for a postponement of the special session of the league council which had been due to open in Tunis on Saturday. Both Tunisia and Libya called for the conference after 41 people were killed in a guerrilla attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa on Jan. 27. Tunisia has accused Libya of planning the raid, while the Libyans have condemned subsequent French military aid to Tunisia. (See story on page 6) The sources here could not say why the league meeting had been put back or when it might be held, but they said it would not be this month.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Leftists warn of new civil war

Rival right-wing factions battle in North Lebanon

BUT, Feb. 14 (R) — Rival rightist and leftist leader warned of a new civil war unless the government found a political settlement of the country's divisions.

run Beirut Radio continuing fierce clashes between Falangist and supporters of President Suleiman Frangieh. Schools were closed in the area because of the fighting. The sound of shelling could be heard clearly from the northern commercial city of Tripoli.



Red personnel carriers of the restructured Lebanese army line up in the mountains near Beirut. The 20,000-strong force is to take up positions in some parts of Beirut when the Syrian occupying force withdraws from the Lebanese capital. (AP photo)

Regional Briefs

ADAD, Feb. 14 (R) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia has said support for Iraq's proposed charter governing inter-relations, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported today. The charter, which was contained in a letter from the Saudi monarch received yesterday by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the charter, announced by President in last week, renounced the use of force to resolve disputes and opposed the presence of foreign troops or military bases on Arab soil. At least three other Arab states have expressed support for the proposed charter, Jordan, Kuwait and Morocco.

AWA, Feb. 14 (R) — Denmark's embassy in Tehran is handling emergency problems involving Canadians in the area, the Danish embassy said last night. The Danish embassy will be consular and other problems facing Canadian citizens in now that the Canadian embassy has closed, a department spokesman said. The New Zealand embassy initially took over consular functions for Canadians in Iran, but it also was closed. Canada shut down its embassy in Tehran after its diplomats helped smuggle six Americans out of the country.

UT, Feb. 14 (R) — Prices in Lebanon have risen by more than 150 per cent in the last five years of violence and civil war, according to statistics released by the country's trade union movement. The Confederation of Labour Unions said that between the end of the last year of peace in the country, and the end of 79, prices rose by 155.1 per cent. The confederation released figures as part of a pay claim. It wants a 41.3 per cent boost to minimum wages. It has warned that if its demand for a monthly minimum wage of 900 Lebanese pounds (\$240) is not met by March it will call a general strike.

ADAD, Feb. 14 (R) — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campesino left today for Vienna after a two-day official visit to Iraq, Iraqi News Agency (INA) said. Iraq was the last stop in President Herrera Campesino's tour of seven Arab states during which he held talks on bilateral relations and strengthening ties of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The seven states — Algeria, Libyan Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Iraq — are all OPEC members.

AM, Feb. 14 (R) — Saudi Arabian Information Minister Ahmad Abdul Yamani said today that his country would allow the establishment of military bases on its territory. Qatari newspaper Al Raya quoted Dr. Yamani as saying that the move was made to the contrary in the U.S. were false. "The move has repeatedly said that it will never allow the establishment of military bases because it does not believe in alliances," he said. Dr. Yamani said he wanted other countries to stop expressing fears about Gulf security. He described the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan as "a horrible crime" and said it was a threat to the Arabs and the Gulf because Afghanistan was a Muslim country and the Soviet Union was now close to Gulf states.

ICAN CITY, Feb. 14 (R) — Pope John Paul had a private meeting today with Monsignor John Nolan, who last week interceded for the 49 American hostages being held in Iran. No statement was issued, but Vatican sources said it was clear the hostages were the subject of the audience. Monsignor Nolan, who is the pontifical mission for Palestine, accompanied Archbishop Hilarión Capucci, the former Melchite Catholic bishop of Aleppo, to the occupied U.S. embassy in Tehran. The Pope last forbade Monsignor Capucci to visit Iran in connection with the hostages, but the archbishop was apparently acting with Papal approval on this occasion.

AVIV, Feb. 14 (AP) — A light civilian plane crashed into the Mediterranean Sea after taking off last night, and its three passengers were believed lost, civil aviation authorities said today. The plane, a Piper Aztec, was on a flight from Tel Aviv to the Sde Dov airport north of Tel Aviv throughout the night and the morning, but no trace of the plane was found. The plane was registered to an American citizen and an airport official said all the passengers were Israeli.



Dr. Charles Kerr, USA, the final torch bearer, holds up the Olympic torch after he lit the Olympic flame during the opening of the Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, N.Y., Wednesday. (AP wirephoto)

Signs of compromise to release hostages

U.S. embassy occupiers attack political opponents

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (R) — The spiritual leader of the students occupying the U.S. embassy today launched a vigorous attack on the militants' political opponents amid signs a compromise deal was in the offing to secure the release of their American hostages.

Hojatoleslam Seyyed Mohammad Mousavi Kho'ini said in interviews in the two main pro-clergy newspapers, Islamic Republic and Azadegan, that the students were the victim of a plot to undermine the embassy occupation.

"I think that if the nation does not move fast enough against this plot, the students will be arrested and tried on charges of occupying the nest of spies (U.S. embassy) and taking hostages and will be sentenced for harming the international prestige of Iran," he was quoted as saying.

The clergyman's attack came as statements by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr published abroad defused speculation the 103-day-old hostage crisis was nearing its close.

President Bani-Sadr said in an interview broadcast in France yesterday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had approved a new plan for the students' 49 hostages to be freed.

He said in the television interview that to gain the hostages' release, the U.S. government must:

—Admit its guilt during the period of the Shah's rule in helping subjugate Iran to the United States.

—Permit the Iranians to pursue the Shah, his family and encourage for their crimes and thefts against the Iranian people.

—Agree to stay out of internal Iranian affairs in the future.

"That is all that is necessary," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

Asked if this meant the extradition of the Shah was no longer a condition for the release of the hostages, he said: "We will always pursue him but I don't want to link these two problems."

Irish intermediary Sean MacBride said today he believed that the United States and Iran had agreed on a plan to free the American hostages in Tehran "before or concurrently" with the opening of a U.N.-sponsored inquiry into the former Shah's rule.

Speaking by telephone from his Dublin home, Mr. MacBride said this was "my conviction" based on his role as an intermediary and the latest statements from presidents Carter and Bani-Sadr.

"I say this on the basis of negotiations over the last couple of months and statements in the last two days," he added.

Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat left Iran early today after a three-day visit, refusing to say if he had been involved in negotiations for the hostages' release.

A PLO spokesman, commenting on speculation here over a PLO role in the affair, possibly as interim custodians of the hostages, said yesterday the organisation was not an intermediary in the crisis. The affair was a purely Iranian matter, he said.

In Rome, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Qotbzadeh told a press conference he had been in contact with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last night and was told the commission could be formed within the next two days.

Mr. Qotbzadeh arrived in Rome earlier today for talks with the Italian government as part of Iran's effort to normalise relations with Western Europe.

"As soon as the commission's work takes shape and place, the question of the hostages can be resolved accordingly," he said.

He said the formation of the special U.N. commission had been discussed and agreed in principle during a recent visit to Iran by Dr. Waldheim. "Let us form the commission first and give it a chance to go forward and see what results it will achieve," he added. "But the commission must be formed before the hostages are released."

Prince Hassan condemns Israel's settlement policy

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today condemned Israeli policy in the occupied Arab territories and accused the Israeli government of planning to turn Jerusalem into a predominantly Jewish city within three years.

The Crown Prince, said Israel's attitude on the occupied West Bank had hardened following the crises in Afghanistan and Iran.

He said Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government had seized the occasion to present itself as a bulwark of western interests in a threatened Middle East, with any criticism of Israeli policies painted as an attempt to undermine the west itself.

Prince Hassan was commenting on the Israeli government's decision earlier this week to allow Jews to settle in the West Bank city of Hebron, a move criticised by Arab countries as well as the United States government.

In an interview with Reuters, the Crown Prince said the decision was in line with plans to turn Jerusalem, Hebron, and other West Bank cities into predominantly Jewish places within three years.

Despite protest against settlement in the occupied Arab territories, Israel today dedicated a new Jewish outpost in the heart of the West Bank.

"Thirty thousand Jews shall live in this area," Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon told the settlers at Maaleh Shomron, a hill-top site 32 kilometres northeast of Tel Aviv. "We shall build this block of settlements despite all the difficulties," he said.

The ceremony came as Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin rejected Washington's protest of an Israeli decision to move Jews into the centre of Hebron, a fiercely nationalistic Arab town of the West Bank.

In a meeting with Mr. James McIntyre, head of the U.S. house of representatives office of management and budget, Mr. Begin discussed the Israeli decision and claimed Israel had a right to settle the West Bank, the state radio reported.

At the Maaleh Shomron dedication, Mr. Sharon called the U.S. protest "interference with our right to exist. They should not even dream that they have any right to mention this," he said.

After his meeting with Mr. Begin, Mr. McIntyre told reporters the U.S. "does not intend to use its aid as a way to pressure things which should be handled through diplomatic means." He reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to Israel. "The commitment remains firm," he said.

Maaleh Shomron is part of a cluster of Jewish settlements near Nabulus. The outpost was described by officials last June as an expansion of the existing Karnel Shomron settlement, not a new settlement.

In Geneva, the United Nations Human Rights Commission today expressed grave concern that Palestinians had been prevented by force from enjoying their inalienable rights, particularly those of self-determination.

The commission also accepted by majority vote a resolution calling the tri-partite 1978 Camp David accords on an Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people.

Western countries voted against the Arab-sponsored resolution, accepting only one paragraph which affirmed the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to establish an independent, sovereign state.

The resolution also noted with concern that the Camp David accords between Egypt, Israel and the United States had been concluded in September 1978 outside the framework of the U.N.

In Cairo, Egyptian, Israeli and United States negotiators



Crown Prince Hassan

(Continued on page 2)

Tito's condition becomes grave

BELGRADE, Feb. 14 (R) — President Tito's condition has become very grave despite intensive treatment for weakening of the heart and kidneys, his doctors announced today.

They said in a medical bulletin that the 87-year-old president's condition improved last night after special measures were taken, but was still critical. "Appropriate medical measures are continuing," the bulletin said.

The Yugoslav leader is in hospital in the northern city of Ljubljana where his left leg was amputated on Jan. 20. The amputation was carried out after the failure of a bypass operation to clear an artery blockage. Gangrene subsequently set in, threatening his life.

Until Sunday, President Tito seemed to be making a spectacular recovery. But then his panel of eight medical professors disclosed he had developed kidney, digestive and heart problems.

Today's bulletin was the most sombre so far, and appeared to be a clear indication that the president's life was in acute danger.

Officials said privately that they believed the president's life was hanging in the balance and it was impossible to make predictions about a recovery.

Yesterday, Yugoslavia's top political officials met senior generals to discuss Yugoslavia's "general combat preparedness."

Although few details were made public, informed sources said the 270,000-man armed forces were on alert and some of the nation's estimated three million reservists were called up.

Since Marshal Tito entered hospital on Jan. 3 because of blood circulation troubles, the running of the country has effectively been taken over by two collective leadership bodies which the president set up to ensure a smooth transition when he died or retired.

The groups are the nine-man state presidency and the 24-member presidency of the ruling Communist Party. Tito is president for life of both party and state.

Officials said the two groups had held a number of meetings to confer on major international and domestic issues, and were functioning smoothly.

Throughout the president's illness, the authorities have adopted a very cool approach, designed to prevent any public panic. Yesterday Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic left for a three-day official visit to East Germany, and official sources said they knew of no plans for his early return.

This coincided with deep Yugoslav concern over Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, which officials fear might be used by Moscow as a precedent for interference in this nation's internal affairs in a post-Tito era.

Marshal Tito, who has ruled Yugoslavia unchallenged for nearly four decades, broke with the Soviet bloc in 1948. Yugoslavia became a leading member of the non-aligned movement and developed its own unique brand of workers' self-management in the economy and politics.

Government succeeds in quelling Turkoman rebellion in NE Iran

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (R) — The northeast Iranian town of Gonbad Kavus was reported quiet today as government forces appeared to have quelled a week-long rebellion by minority Turkomans.

Revolutionary guards in the town, contacted by telephone from Tehran, said their forces were in control and there was no shooting today. Most of the insurgents had fled, they added. Residents also said the fighting had stopped and shops had been ordered to re-open.

The guards said 50 people had been arrested, most of them Persians. These were apparently leftwing sympathisers of the rebellion which President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr has blamed on marxist Fedayeen guerrillas.

Roving Islamic judge Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, despatched to Gonbad Kavus to investigate the situation, denied rumours that arrested people had been executed and said that so far he had not tried anybody.

He told the official Pars News Agency that big landowners would be expelled from the region and their lands distributed among the poor.

A land dispute has been one of the causes of the unrest in Gonbad Kavus, along with Turkoman demands for more self-rule.

The total casualty toll from the week of fighting was not known. Two days ago at least 32 people were known to have died with over 100 injured, but the real figure was believed to be higher than this.

Jordan Times

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Ibrahim delivers message to Assad from Hussein

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim returned here tonight after a brief visit to Damascus, during which he conveyed a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

President Assad received Mr. Ibrahim earlier today. The meeting was attended by the Syrian deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Farouq Al Shara' and the Jordanian Ambassador to Damascus, Mr. Hussein Hamami.

Mr. Ibrahim told reporters in Damascus that the message dealt with the latest developments in the Arab World, the international situation and bilateral relations. He said he is carrying a message to

King Hussein from the Syrian president on his evaluation of the situation in the region, in addition to the Arab and international situations.



Mr. Hassan Ibrahim

'Bethlehem faces bankruptcy'—Freij

BETHLEHEM, Feb. 14 (R)—The town where Jesus Christ was born nearly 2,000 years ago would go bankrupt unless urgent financial aid came from the Arab World, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said today.

Mr. Freij told Reuters the municipality's monthly deficit stood at nearly \$40,000. "We shall go bankrupt very soon unless the Arab states extend funds," he said.

McHenry due here tomorrow

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry is due in Amman on Saturday for a three-day visit to Jordan, according to an official statement released today. It said Mr. McHenry will meet with His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, as well as the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, and other officials for talks on the situation in the Middle East.

Snow falls in South, threat of flooding

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JT) — The Public Security Directorate today urged people living in low-lying areas to take precautionary measures because of the continuous heavy rain, and snow fell in southern Jordan today.

A spokesman at the Civil Defence Directorate told the Jordan Times that the department was on standby, but so far had received no alerts.

Snow has fallen in Shobak, Wadi Moussa and Ayel, all in southern Jordan, and traffic in this area has become increasingly difficult. Civil Defence has warned motorists to use caution while driving on these roads.

The country is being affected by a depression, centred over Cyprus and associated with a cold front, which will bring more rain, and snow on high mountains, during the next 24 hours.

The rain, a Public Security Directorate spokesman said, is increasing the level of water in streams, which may flow into valleys and other low-lying areas, causing floods.

The Meteorology Department told the Jordan Times this evening that between 8 a.m. yesterday and 8 a.m. today 20 centimetres of rain had fallen at the University of Jordan, 11.4 in Wadi Seer, 7.3 at the Amman airport and 5.5 in Madaba.

The low-pressure zone causing

the disturbances is moving slowly eastwards.

A source at the Public Security Directorate announced here today that the Amman-Jerash road is barely passable due to very heavy fog. The source advised motorists to use caution in driving on the road.

Jordan, N. Korea sign radio-TV agreement

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — Jordan and North Korea today signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation on radio and television programming.

The agreement, which implements a cultural agreement signed in 1978, provides for the exchange of radio and television material featuring both countries' achievements in the political, economic, cultural, artistic, scientific, and technological fields and well as the exchange of documentaries, news, feature films and music programmes. The two countries also agreed to hold joint radio and T.V. programmes on the occasion of their respective national days.

The three-year agreement, effective immediately, was signed for Jordan by the Minister of Information, Dr. Sa'id Tal, and for North Korea by its Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Li Song Ryong.

Jordan Weekly Calendar

(Week of February 15 - 21)

EXHIBITIONS

CONTINUING: The Jordanian Fine Arts Gallery is open to the public every day except Monday. It contains a collection of works of Jordanian as well as Arab artists, and a collection of works from Pakistan, courtesy of the Pakistani Embassy. The gallery is situated on the Muntazah Park in Jabal Luweibdeh.

*** The Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, in cooperation with the Australian Embassy, presents an exhibition of photographs depicting the Australian landscape and way of life. The exhibition is on display in the lobby, in front of the Okaz Restaurant.

CONCERTS

FRIDAY, February 15: The French Cultural Centre presents a concert by the Parrot Quartet, one of France's best chamber music ensembles. The programme includes works by Vivaldi, J.S. Bach, Telemann and Loeillet. The concert starts at 8:00 p.m.

MONDAY, February 18: The British Council presents a piano recital by Richard Deering, who will play works by Tippet, Beethoven, Ravel and Schubert. The recital starts at 8:00 p.m. Free tickets are available at the desk.

FILM

TUESDAY, February 19: The Goethe Institute presents a film by Walter Bockmayer and Rolf Buhmann entitled "Jane Bleibt Jane" (1977) starring Johanna Koning, Peter Chatel and Karl Bohme. This film recounts the story of a girl called Jane who makes herself up to look like Tarzan's Jane, and even goes to the extent of furnishing her room to look like a jungle. The film starts at 8:00 p.m., and it is subtitled in English.

LECTURE

TUESDAY, February 19: For archaeology buffs, Dr. Burton MacDonald will talk about the recent survey of the southern bank Wadi Hadda at the British Council at 6:30 p.m. Over 200 sites were discovered, some with art work and inscriptions.

ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD TRIP

SUNDAY, February 17: The Friends of Archaeology have organised a return trip to Pella (weather permitting), because the original trip into bad weather, and new outstanding discoveries have been made since then. The trip starts out from the Dept. of Antiquities Registration Centre at 8:30 a.m.

Australian photos: nature's beauty, urban man

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 14 — An exhibition of recent Australian art photography went on show this evening in the reception area of the Hotel Jordan Intercontinental. The exhibition of more than 50 photographs by nine young photographers marks the first such cultural event in this country to be put on by the Australians since their embassy was set up here last year. To mark the occasion, the Australian ambassador to Jordan resident in Damascus, Mr. Neil Truscott, came over to open the show along with the Minister of Tourism, Dr. Muwaffaq Fawaz.

Despite the fact that the Ministry of Tourism is helping to sponsor the show, the first such travelling exhibition that the Australians have sent to the Middle East to appear here, the photographs selected have by and large little to do with promoting Australia as a tourist attraction. The visions of the photographers, all highly individual, are far too personal for that.

Of the nine photographers, only three use colour. Although many photographers argue that black and white photography allows for

greater depth of expression, the most expressive photos in this exhibition are definitely the colour ones. It is also interesting to note that the three photographers using colour are concerned with expressing the beauty of the Australian natural environment — the great outdoors that one associates with this country. Those working in black and white, by contrast, mostly trying to convey a sense of isolation imposed by a soulless modern urbanisation which springs from their European roots.

The photographers working in colour are Mark Lang, John Delacour and Nigel Clarke. Although all three live in big cities, only one — Mr. Delacour — has turned to his immediate environment for inspiration. In each of his six pictures, he not only uses the same subject — Sydney Harbour — but the same very effective format, in which one half of the picture consists of an area of one colour and texture set in contrast to the distant seascape in the other half of the frame.

Most impressive of these compositions is one of the Sydney Opera House in the distance, whose semi-dome-like formation is contrasted with a shining wall of metal in the foreground. In another composition, the colour and texture of concrete is contrasted with a sandy beach.

Messrs. Lang and Clarke, residents of Sydney and Melbourne respectively, travelled to some of the more remote areas of a vast continent to return with some strikingly beautiful shots of diverse landscapes. Mr. Lang, who favours a long rectangular, uniform size of picture has admirably captured the spacious quality of the Australian landscape in such works as "Road to the Olgas, from the top of Ayers Rock," in which a fish-eye lens accentuates the broad, curving horizon.

Mr. Clarke, who at 28 is the third-youngest exhibitor, has the most mature work on display, a series of superb colour scenes of a rich variety of landscapes. "At Lake Cootapatambra" features a stone whose texture and form, heavily outlined in deep shadow, are contrasted with reflected water in a most striking manner. In another composition, of sand dunes, the contours of the dunes play tricks with the eye, appearing like rock formations.

Of the black and white photographs, two series are also on nature themes, although neither very successful. Glen O'Malley is represented by a series on outdoor work, such as sheep farming and fishing. His pictures, despite their scenes of movement, are somewhat static.

Brian Thompson's tangled tangles are, one learns, deliberately lacking in depth to give them an abstract quality. David Ellis' photographs, which show concentration on man-made environments without human convey a sense of isolation and disturbing quiet, in which even natural objects look ill at ease in their own environment.

John Williams' portraits of dwellers are fleeting glimpses apparently spontaneous, photographed from beneath a level.

Carol Jerrens' six portraits reveal a fine sensitivity, although lacking in warmth. Her subjects seem to be on their guard against all intruders — even in "Linda Jessie", which one might prefer to be a study of mother and child, the woman seems in a world from the little girl smiling at her.

Finally, Gerrit Fokkema, tuning on a theme of isolation, urban landscape in which a stands alone. Even two girl their bicycles, under a bright appear to be in a slightly environment.

The exhibition is running one week.

CITIZEN The new breed.



Vicious circle

MR. WILLY BRANDT'S prestigious Independent Commission on International Development Issues has delivered its long-awaited report spelling out guidelines for a new world economic order.

Stressing the dangers of the present inequitable distribution of wealth between the industrialised countries (the "north") and the developing ones (the "south"), the Brandt Commission report confronts the unenviable task of taking a reality of quite unremitting gloom (poverty, population growth, environmental degradation) and turning it into a hoped-for future of justice and prosperity of all.

The catch, as in all such liberal, semi-utopian schemes, is that too much turns on an element of good will — among men, among nations, among rival systems and clashing ethics.

The report says that "the world economy is now functioning so badly that it damages both the immediate and long-run interests of all nations." A South American shanty dweller or a black South African gold miner may agree with that assessment, but a multinational company making a billion dollar profit, or indeed a prosperous Third World businessman, may not quite feel the crunch so dramatically. If one does not have to be religious to perceive that man's inhumanity to man is perhaps the strongest running theme in history, neither does one have to be a Marxist to identify the exploitation of man by man as the villain of this particular piece.

The Brandt Commission has creditably paid more than lip service to the Third World's clamour for economic justice, which must go hand-in-hand with political justice. If the Old World was capable (with a few lingering exceptions) of voluntarily political decolonisation, who is to say that the world cannot likewise be decolonised economically?

But the Brandt panel also addresses itself to emergency measures which it feels must be taken to prevent imminent global economic collapse and chaos. And it makes some telling points, notably on the question of disarmament and development. The report points out, for example, that world military expenditures amount to \$450 billion a year, compared with total annual official development aid of \$20 billion. It suggests raising the latter to \$40 billion just for starters.

But here again, as in the question of commodity pricing, the Third World nations are victims of a system of which they are inextricably an integral part — their demands for national security create a market for military hardware which is only too readily filled by the arms merchants — and it is not easy to break out of such a cycle without a full-scale overhaul of the whole system. That, more than mere stop-gap remedies, is what the Brandt Commission, and anyone else who is concerned with world economic reform, may ultimately have to contemplate.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The sprawl of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank has entered a new phase that is linked with three dangerous developments:

- The decision which the government of Premier Menachem Begin has issued allowing Israeli settlement in the city of Hebron;
- The occupation authorities' seizure of 1,000 dunams near Ramallah;
- The allocation of 50 million Israeli pounds for settlement purposes.

It is obvious that these measures mean that the Israeli authorities are going to allow the settlements to continue creeping across the land. The current stage of the settlement process is meant to surround the Holy Places by penetrating Hebron and besieging Jerusalem from the north. It is apparent that what is happening on occupied Arab land is complemented by the "normalisation" of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel and the negotiations between them concerning the so-called autonomy plan. Thus, the Israeli settlement sprawl seems a chapter in the Camp David process which aims at seizing the land of the Palestinian people to achieve the Israeli plan for Palestinian "autonomy."

AL DUSTOUR: Even the American press, which has been and still is a mouthpiece for the Zionist movement, has started to strip off the mask which covers the fact of Israel by accusing it of exploiting the Camp David talks and the tension between East and West to carry on with changing the legal and demographic conditions in the occupied West Bank. It seems that the time has come to test America's will and its ability to translate its rejection of the Jewish settlement operations in the occupied Arab territories into action.

The U.S. is called upon to take a firm and clear attitude with regard to the settlement issue. This is not too much to ask in order to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

More statements from the U.S. condemning the settlement policy deserve nobody, since at the same time American financial and military aid is flowing into Israel to finance the Jewish settlement movement in the occupied Arab territories and to support the Israeli assault on the efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the region.

The U.S. has to take a concrete position that corresponds with its condemnation of the crawling Israeli annexation — that is, if it really meant that it is against the Israeli expansionist policy in the occupied territories.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibition

The National Art Gallery is open to visitors on a regular basis. Various art works by Jordanian and Arab artists are on display. The gallery is situated on the Muntazah (King Juan Carlos Park) on Jabal Luweibdeh.

Photo Exhibition

The Jordan Intercontinental Hotel presents an exhibition of photos on the Australian landscape and way of life. The exhibition is in the lobby in front of the Okaz Restaurant.

Concert

The French Cultural Centre presents a concert by the Quator Parrot at 8:00 p.m. The programme includes works by Vivaldi, Bach, Telemann and Loeillet.

W. German delegation due here this evening on fact-finding trip

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JT) — A West German parliamentary delegation is due here Friday evening for a three-day visit.

The three major parties of the Bundestag (parliament) are represented in the delegation, which includes Mrs. Schuchardt of the Free Democratic (Liberal) Party, Dr. Koehler of the Christian Democratic Union and Mr. Hofmann of the Socialist Democratic Party. All three are members of committees in the Bundestag for

foreign politics and development aid.

Their visit will be a fact-finding mission, according to a source at the West German embassy. While here, they will visit the Royal Scientific Society, the Schneller School and the Jordan Valley. They will also meet with Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Foreign Affairs Minister Marwan Al Qasem and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) was called upon to give emergency help in 2,527 cases in the past year, according to a CDD spokesman. He said there were 1,252 fires, 1,043 cases requiring first aid and 232 others involving rescue operations. Most incidents which occurred in the summer were caused by negligence and throwing cigarette ends in parks while winter incidents mostly involved fires caused by home heating systems, the spokesman said. He appealed to the public to take necessary measures to avoid any incident.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 24 incidents occurred in Jordan over the past 24 hours, resulting in the death of one child and the injury of 14 other persons. Among these, he said, there were eight road accidents.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — The military governor today endorsed sentences passed by the military court over three merchants for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The merchants were fined JD 65, JD 40 and JD 30 respectively, and will have their stores closed for two weeks.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — Projects for poultry farms and irrigation schemes got the lion's share of the loans granted by the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) last year. An ACC spokesman said a total of JD 1,195,115 went for financing poultry farms and JD 1,024,854 for irrigation schemes around the country. The spokesman added that farmers last year expanded their agricultural drip irrigation projects.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — A total of 978 dunams of land were planted with forest trees during the last month, mostly on Arbor Day, according to a source at the Ministry of Agriculture. It said 500 olive saplings and 132 kg. of acorns were also planted around the country during the last month.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — The Civil Defence Department (CDD) will on Saturday launch a programme of inspection of petrol stations around the country in cooperation with the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company. A CDD spokesman said the campaign is aimed at ensuring that all petrol stations abide by safety regulations. If found violating the regulations a petrol station will have its supplies cut, and its proprietors will be prosecuted.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — Arab dermatologists have agreed to establish their own union which will be based in Baghdad, the President of the Jordanian Dermatologists' Association Dr. Mamdouh Al Qutob, announced here today. Speaking upon returning from a meeting held in Damascus, Dr. Qutob said representatives of dermatologists in several Arab states who attended the three-day meeting have worked out a statute for the new union and elected its secretary general, a Syrian, and two deputies from Jordan and Iraq.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — The President of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, left for Jeddah today to take part in the meeting of the executive committee of Arab Red Crescent societies which starts Saturday. Participants in the five-day meeting will prepare for the annual conference of Red Crescent societies to be held in Khartoum in mid-1980, and will coordinate the Arab societies' position at the conference of the International Committee of the Red Cross to be held in the Philippines in 1981, Dr. Abu Qoura said.

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) — A joint technical committee representing the Amman Municipality, the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority left for a tour of European countries today to gather information on thermal power stations fuelled by refuse. The committee, which is led by JEA's Director of planning, Dr. Ibrahim Badran, will be visiting Switzerland, West Germany, Denmark and Sweden, which own such stations and possess advanced technical expertise in this field.

لجنة أمن الدولة

Meet the minister: In'am Mufti

I don't believe that social development can be confined'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of interviews in which members of the government talk about their jobs and themselves.

Jordan Times: Have you identified priorities within the broad range of activities that fall under "social development"?

In'am Mufti: One of the things we will concentrate on is the participation of different sectors of the community in the formulation and implementation of social development programmes. The participation factor, the involvement of citizens in whatever concerns their affairs, is one main theme which this ministry will try to promote and develop. We are planning now the programmes through which different groups will be participating. One programme will be the development of local communities, concentrating at first on rural areas, particularly remote areas where a lot of assistance is needed.

Q: When you talk about the development of local communities, do you mean across the board development in fields such as health, education, infrastructure and so on, or is your focus restricted to any specific areas?

A: No, we mean in the broad sense of social development. Here is how I anticipate it will work. First, we will select those rural areas and heavily populated, low-income urban areas where we will start implementing programmes. These are our two priority areas, and they will be tied into the regionalisation and decentralisation emphasis of this government.

The Social Affairs Department has already established teams of workers in nine different areas of the country, and they have all been asked to select for this year two villages and one urban area in their sectors. This reflects our decision to start with immediate action this year, while formulating longer term five-year plan of action to correspond to the national development plan of 1981-85. Then, our representatives in the field will select from those designated areas people who are known to play a leading role in their communities; for instance, the head teacher of a school, the leader of a youth centre, the person in charge of health activities, leaders of the municipal or rural councils, and so forth, so that we will have access to many different groups in the area. These selected leaders will come to our training centre in 'Allan, where workshops will be offered to local community leaders from all over the country. We've started organising the 'Allan programmes

to offer workshops where community leaders will be trained to act as a team. They will be trained in leadership, teamwork and community development techniques, but most important of all, they will themselves identify their own local priorities and the major needs of their community, and then put together programmes with the assistance of professional advisers at the training centre.

Eventually, they will put together a full plan for the implementation of their programmes. If a little village, for instance, requires some roads, sanitation facilities, water or some other such main service that we must see they get, the drawing up and execution of such programmes will be in the hands of people from that village.

This ministry may be working in a slightly different manner from the normal procedure, because our scope of work covers the areas of responsibility of so many other ministries and departments. We hope to act as a catalyst in many areas, bringing together local community needs with financing from other areas of government and private sources. When we bring together these people who are going to be in charge of different programmes or projects, the role of each sector is going to be defined, and the responsible department will finance that part of the programme. If it's a road, the Public Works Ministry will be called in. If it's water, health services or sanitation, other departments will take charge. Together with these general services, we will see to it that we have a training workshop on the spot in local communities, even in some little villages eventually, most probably using mobile trainers who would go around to offer workshops to train different members of the family in different skills.

The first thing we should stress, in my opinion, is workshops in the proper maintenance of one's own home. Local villagers might be provided with kits, to learn all the little things that could be done to improve the general welfare of their homes. This could be combined with training in cottage industries and other skills that provide families with additional income. There would naturally be a lot of concentration on women in these programmes. Besides the training on skills, they would receive instruction in such fields as health, nutrition, family affairs,

Mrs. In'am Mufti brings to her job extensive formal education and practical experience in social affairs, education, training and human development. Born in Safad, northern Palestine, in 1925, she grew up in a large, busy household with five brothers and four sisters, and from an early age understood the responsibilities of public service. Her father was a Qadi (Judge) of the Shari'a Court as well as the Mufti of the area around Safad.

She completed her secondary schooling at the Jerusalem Women's Teacher Training College in 1945, and followed it up the next year with a teacher's diploma.

The 1948 war saw her move to Damascus, where she married Mr. Adnan Al Mufti in 1950. From there, they went to Britain, where she continued her studies in London and at St. Mary's College in Wales, obtaining a diploma in 1951 in pre-school and kindergarten education.

She then went to the American University of Cairo and completed a BA in education in three years, after which she came to Amman to work for four years with the national radio service, producing a daily half-hour show focussed on the education and training of women.

In 1960, she returned to Palestine to work with UNRWA's education services in Nabulus, moving to Ramallah in 1961 to set up and run the Vocational and Teacher's Training School for girls. She held that position for 15 years, while her husband advanced in his career in the Jordanian armed forces.

In 1975, she returned to Amman as head of the Na'ur UNRWA teacher training and vocational training centre for boys and girls. In 1977, she entered government service and established the Women's Department in the Ministry of Labour, and two years later was appointed as one of three women on the National Consultative Council.

Her husband, now retired from the armed forces, is General Manager and a member of the board of the JETT bus company in Amman. They have two sons, Yazan and Yazed, working in Amman in electronics and commercial banking respectively. Among other hobbies, Mrs. Mufti enjoys a brisk game of tennis, and can be seen out on the tennis courts at 7 a.m. on cool summer mornings.

child care and such matters, which would later expand to the environment outside the house. The aim is to help rural people to help themselves improve their standard of living, and to have a better income. Another aim is to provide for a better standard of living so that rural people will want to stay in their own villages and homes. If we are going to push for real regionalisation and decentralisation, we have to promote the level and conditions of living and rural areas, so that a person who is educated outside his or her village will not mind going back to live there.

These programmes aim to promote certain attitudes and values that we would like to stress. For instance, I think it is important that we encourage people to work as members of a group, to respect public property, to develop a sense of civic pride.

Behind all this, I am forming small groups, task forces, for specific purposes. In planning, for example, I hope to get highly qualified people from both the public and private sectors to help us develop long-range programmes. We need to get people from all

sectors of the community involved. I'm even talking to the Education Ministry about making local community development a part of the regular secondary school programme, so that students would discuss local development matters with their teachers, and then go out for several months and work in the community.

Q: So you're defining social development in its very broadest sense?

A: Yes, and also in an integrated form. I don't believe that social development can be confined to one little area. Otherwise, the work would be scattered, and the results would be meagre. If we aim to go into local communities and help raise the general standard of living, we have to focus on programmes that will have a clear impact and that will quickly reflect on improved living conditions, so the residents themselves will be encouraged and motivated to continue with those programmes. I'm talking to all the people who come to see us, to gauge their reaction to what we plan to do, and it's really most encouraging, especially among the people from the vil-



Mrs. In'am Mufti

lages. There is a great desire among rural people to be involved in improving their conditions. That's one reason why we want to start with some selected programmes as soon as possible. To do this, we will also identify existing local groups that can take charge of some programmes. A women's voluntary society, for instance, could be responsible for some work. In some places, private groups are already offering self-help programmes. One village has a rug weaving programme, which we think can be expanded quickly to allow more families to increase their income.

Another target that I have is the sector of women. We have a comprehensive plan, or perhaps I wouldn't call it a plan, let's say we have the first paper in which we've outlined the areas in which different groups of women, taking into consideration their cultural background, educational background, geographical distribution and social status, should have programmes extended to them. Along with this will come the organisation of women to mobilise their abilities and potential contributions. We have an idea to organise women's groups throughout the country, starting in rural areas, where women would be easily mobilised to take better care of themselves and their families in their communities. These groups could then form a national union whose main concern would be meeting the needs of rural areas, all of which would of course be linked very closely with local community development programmes. One idea we are thinking of very seriously is to designate a central village that would coordinate programmes in other villages in its area, so that we would have the formation of areas larger than just one village. Including such activities as a regional market for food or other goods. This might also spill over into fields such as recreational, educational or cultural activities. I don't believe that you can have one centre in a village serving other villages, such as a central health clinic. When it rains, far-

mers of one village are not going to walk a good distance to reach the nearby village where the clinic is located. I believe more in smaller units in the little villages, no matter how small the place is, offering basic services. You might have a larger main clinic in a central village where a doctor is available. We'll see. We'll have to work it out. The Health Ministry has its own plan to establish clinics all over the country, so we have to coordinate this with them. I've suggested to the prime minister that we establish a ministerial committee composed of the ministers of education, health, municipal and rural affairs, culture and youth and social development, specifically for the purpose of implementing an integrated programme in social development.

Q: Will you produce a comprehensive social development plan that will be incorporated in the next national five-year plan for social and economic development?

A: Of course, but before we reach that stage we are working on a one-year programme for 1980.

Q: And will your approach be similar to that being applied in the Jordan Valley, where technical developments in farming are being implemented hand in hand with social services?

A: Yes, we want to focus on programmes geared to the needs of the human beings themselves. We have to always ask ourselves: What needs to be done for people who are benefitting from new techniques, new ways of living, modern technology? People who are living in houses that are different from their traditional dwellings? Schools that use new curricula? The women, for example, will need to be trained in new ways of living after they move into homes with facilities they've never had before. When you have to care for an individual's welfare, you have to take into consideration all aspects that will affect his or her life in an integrated programme, and plan in cooperation with the health, education, agriculture and other ministries, but from the perspective of social services. I won't enter into purely agricultural matters, for example, but because farmers are benefitting from new equipment and farming methods and infrastructural services, I have

to ask: How is this going to effect the lives of those people? Then we will devise any necessary programmes to meet the needs of any particular situation. That's how I look at it.

Q: What would your ministry's role be in the case of Ma'an and Rashidiyah, where new glass and cement factories are being built in traditional rural areas?

A: One of our responsibilities will be to implement preventive programmes. In Ma'an and Rashidiyah, for example, where new factories will slowly turn rural areas into industrial centres, we will have to help determine what kinds of problems might arise from the transformation of these areas into industrial centres, and therefore to foresee what can be done to minimise or try to prevent the development of social problems that have been experienced in other industrialising areas in the world. So we'll look to see what existing social problems can be tackled, but we'll also look ahead to anticipate social changes and identify programmes that might

allow our society to change slowly without any adverse effects. We must see how we can help people adapt and adjust themselves to new situations that will arise in the future.

Along with local community development and women's programmes, the third area of emphasis will be children, especially pre-school age children, or children until the age of six. And the fourth area will focus on the family. I've taken the family as the basic unit of the community, and the approach we've adopted is that by working through the family, by meeting the needs of women, children and the family wage-earners, we can then naturally spread social developments and the improvement of the general welfare into society as a whole.

Q: Will your ministry also be responsible for social welfare programmes such as care of the handicapped?

A: Yes, this work that has been done by the Department of Social Welfare now falls under our ministry, as does the new emphasis on juvenile delinquency. We will be working very much with families in this respect. Here is where you can see our strategy of trying to meet the needs of people today, while looking ahead to try and eliminate the causes of social problems in the future. In the case of juvenile delinquents, for example, if you don't change the environment, you will always have the same problems recurring. That's why we think the family unit as a whole is the most logical focus of our attention. Of course, the Social Development Ministry cannot meet all the requirements for social services by itself. We don't have the money or the personnel, so we expect that a lot of this work will be handled by the private sector.

Q: Through charitable groups and voluntary organisations?

A: We'll back the voluntary organisations very much, especially by helping to see that organisational progress is made and coordination groups are formed to eliminate duplication and make best use of available resources, both financial and human. I'd like to make sure that we are all working within a plan, with the roles of each group defined, so we waste no time, energy or money. There are about 300 voluntary and charitable groups working in the country today, but some of them are not being as effective as they'd like because of financing problems.

We'd like to encourage smaller groups working in the same field to organise themselves into federations that can coordinate their financing and share responsibility for implementing programmes. They could also make better use of their existing know-how and facilities.

Q: Do you see the Social Development Ministry as an executive body that implements and finances programmes, or more of a coordination unit that pulls together the work of other ministries and departments?

A: Both. We will implement some large programmes of our own, while also coordinating the work of other ministries within the context of a social development plan that we formulate with them. We might even devise a programme and have it funded jointly with other ministries, along with contributions from the private sector. I think there is a large potential for private sector participation. People like to see their contributions going to a good cause and having tangible results. We really want to stress on the principle of the participation of the individual in the improvement of his community. We might work with school children, to get them used to contributing a very small part of their pocket money to finance projects for needy people. We need to instill this feeling from childhood. Some companies already allocate a certain amount of their budget every year for charitable contributions.

Q: Which are tax-exempt?

A: Yes, they are. One of the problems now is that so many groups ask the same companies to contribute their own work, and the companies complain that they are being approached every day by a different group. One idea I have is to organise the different areas of social work, and ask companies to identify which areas they would like to contribute to. When we can establish an identification between individual companies and specific social welfare organisations, they become more involved and more interested. They see where their money is going, and a link is established. The contributors see the results of their contributions, and the social welfare groups spend less time on fund-raising and more time on implementing programmes. I'd like to see all this work done on a more systematic basis, as well as to spread it out throughout the country, instead of concentrating on Amman and Irbid, as is the case now. I'm already compiling a resource list of people who can help us in their own specialisations, to plan and implement programmes. There are many people who have abilities in certain fields and who want to help, but lack the organisational framework to become involved.

Q: Do you see the ministry also playing a regional role throughout the Middle East, in such areas as training or research?

A: We sincerely hope that we will be able to do that, especially through such things as the 'Allan training centre. The last Arab conference on social affairs in Rabat decided that the 1980s will be the decade of social development in the Arab World, and we hope to be able to build up a great deal of coordination with other Arab countries. In the area of women's affairs, for example, we expect to be able to contribute very much, as well as in the area of children's affairs. I'd also like to establish strong links internationally, particularly in the field of technical assistance.

U.S. church council debates Mideast, plans fact-finding trip

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Special) — A "blue ribbon" inter-faith panel created by the National Council of Churches (NCC), the largest Christian ecumenical organisation in the United States, opened public hearings in Washington on Feb. 13 with a view to updating its Middle East policy position.

The panel, chaired by the Rev. R. K. Jones Jr., general secretary of the United Methodist Board of Global Ministries, heard testimony in its morning session from three groups — the Israel Study Group, the National Council of Churches and Jews and the National Association of Arab Americans.

Two scheduled speakers, Dr. Mohammed Abdul Ra'uf, director of the Islamic Centre in Washington, and Rev. Joseph Wrey, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, did not make it to the meeting. However, Dr. Abdul Ra'uf sent a statement outlining his position on the five concerns of the NCC — the right of Palestinian Arabs to national self-determination, security in the Middle East, human rights, Jewish settlements on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and religious freedom.

After it concludes its hearings in Washington — another session was held in New York last week — the 16-man panel will be on Feb. 25 for a two-week fact-finding trip to the Middle East.

The panel will visit Jordan, ending the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Israel. The board of governors of the National Council of Churches, which comprises 32 Protestant and Orthodox denominations, has a membership of about 14 million, is expected in November to adopt a new policy statement on the Middle East which will be based on the findings of this panel and another policy review committee.

Abdul Ra'uf endorsed the Palestinian people's "inalienable

right to self-determination, including the right to set up their own sovereign nation" and said that security in the Middle East "is dependent on the recognition and granting of full rights to the Palestinians."

He went on to condemn as both "illegal and immoral" the establishment of Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, saying the "setting up (of) such settlements poses a threat to peace in the area."

Muslim shrines in Jerusalem and Hebron, he added, must be "fully respected."

Dr. Walter Harrelson of the Israel Study Group (ISG) declared that the five issues identified by the NCC panel "are put in such a way as to prejudice the hearings and the data gathered." He said he was astonished to see nothing in the focus of the hearings "about the right of Israel to exist."

He added that the NCC, by asking whether the United States should recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as "the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people" is inviting the charge of "bias or naivete." He went on to say that the creation of a separate Palestine state in the West Bank will be "a major threat to the security of Israel."

Dr. Harrelson, who teaches at Vanderbilt University, expressed the fear that the projected NCC policy statement will be "stilted, unbalanced...and pretentious."

Speaking on behalf of the National Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ), founded in 1927-28, was Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, who maintains a residence in Israel.

He pointed out at the outset that the NCC president, Dr. David Hyatt, a Roman Catholic layman, has throughout interpreted "the Middle East crisis in a manner that could be accurately described as pro-Israel without being anti-Arab."

He also quoted him as saying that a West Bank under the PLO "would be the equivalent of a

Soviet-dominated Cuba directly on Israel's border with no 90-mile buffer zone and no U.S. fleet or air force standing by to stop the PLO from continual incursion."

Dr. Voss said that negotiations with the PLO "cannot be carried on" because, among other things, it "is still bent upon the total destruction of Israel."

At the outset, Dr. Voss, an ordained minister, said he was "disappointed and dismayed by the bias manifested in Protestant churches and among the clergy" over the Arab-Israeli conflict and the "one-sidedness and partisanship reflected in the announcements on this NCC undertaking."

The last speaker of the morning session was Mr. Jean F. Abinader, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans.

He opened his statement by saying members of the National Council of Churches "have a special role to play in speaking to the moral components of an essentially political issue."

Mr. Abinader emphasised that the Palestinians are "a principal party" to the Middle East conflict, which means, he said, that "they must be an integral part of all efforts to achieve a political resolution of the 30-year-old conflict."

He maintained that "by every informed assessment" the Palestine Liberation Organisation "is the representative of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Abinader, an American of Lebanese origin, criticised the "upward arms spiral" in the Middle East which he said "is of principal benefit to the arms merchants and raises the level of mutual terror in the region."

He added: "A major concern in the Arab World today is that the superpowers are acting out quarrels that bear no relation to the Middle East but would likely be fought there."

He then called on the NCC "to do whatever it can to bring human rights violations to the surface wherever they occur."

His group, he continued,

associates itself with the U.S. government position that Jewish settlements in the West Bank are "illegal and an obstacle to peace." He then drew to the attention of the panel that the Palestinians have no confidence in the current U.S.-sponsored peace process. "Until the terms of reference are broadened," he explained, "it is unlikely that the Palestinians will be persuaded to participate."

Mr. Abinader concluded his remarks by appealing to the NCC "to help Americans understand the two-sided nature of the conflict and to work from that premise to its resolution," an undertaking, he said, which "will constitute a significant contribution to the cause of peace in the region."

A prepared statement submitted by Mr. John E. Buteyn, chairman of the Middle East committee of the Division of Overseas Ministries, said his group's primary role "is to share with, and be supportive of, the concerns of our Christian brothers and sisters in the Middle East."

As far as the committee is concerned, he said, it believes that "the PLO should be a part of negotiations for a peaceful solution to the Middle East concerns, not as the sole voice, but as a voice expressing a major Palestinian view." He added that the committee "does not approve any majority religious state, whether Christian, Jewish or Muslim, which favours members of the religious majority and discriminates against any minority."

Israeli settlements on the West Bank, he said, are in the view of the committee "a violation of international law." He added that "the future of Jerusalem and the holy places should be determined by mutual participation of people of the three monotheistic religions of the Middle East."

He ended the statement by expressing the committee's concern "about the emigration of Christians from the Middle East, due to unsettled conditions in the Middle East, some of which have religious overtones."

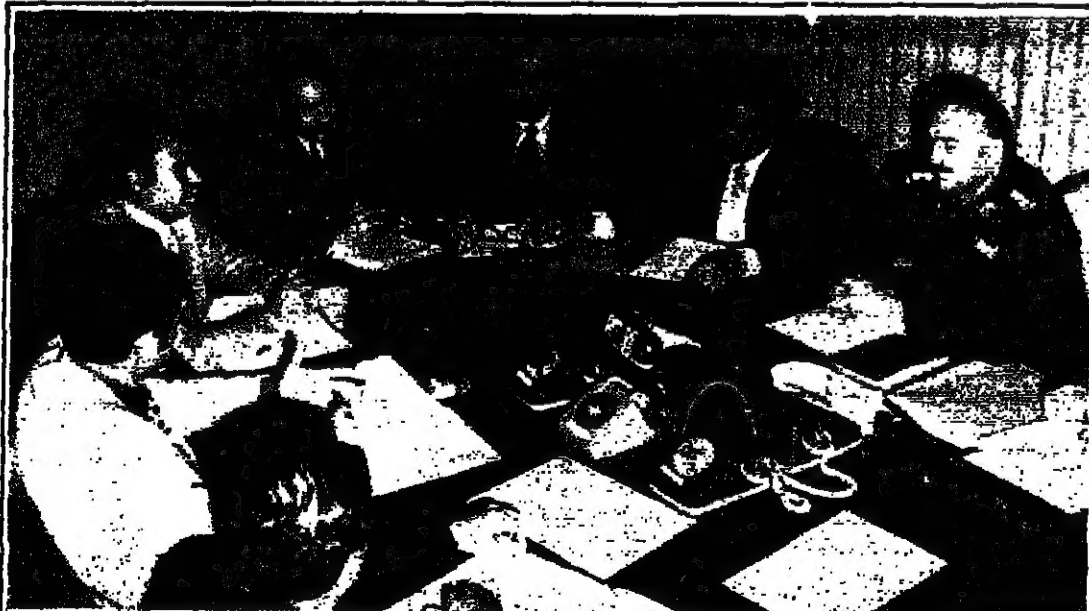
TODAY'S WEATHER

A depression centred over Cyprus and associated with a cold front will bring cloudy and rainy weather tonight and tomorrow. Snow is expected in areas over 1,000 metres above sea level. Winds tonight will be southwesterly, changing to northwesterly tomorrow. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with scattered showers. Seas will be rough.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	2	7
Amman	2	7
Aqaba	13	19
Deserts	3	10
Jordan Valley	8	15

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.50/295.50
U.K. sterling	676.50/680.50
West German mark	168.60/169.60
Swiss franc	181.20/182.30
French franc	72.00/72.40
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	36.30/36.50
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	121.30/122.00
Dutch guilder	153.00/153.90
Belgium franc	103.90/104.50
Swedish crown	70.60/71.00



AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JT) — A meeting was held today at the Public Security Directorate to discuss the entry of petrol tankers to Amman.

The meeting, chaired by Assistant Public Security Director for Traffic Brig. Mohammad Ali Al Amin, discussed several proposals and adopted a number of recommendations, including one governing the hours when the tankers can enter the city. No details were released at the end of the meeting.

A public security source said the recommendations will be forwarded to the concerned authorities for approval. The meeting was

attended by representatives of the Ministries of Transport and Industry and Trade, the Governorate of Amman, Amman Municipality, the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, the director of Amman police and the Civil Defence Department.

The meeting was held after protests from petrol station owners against attempts to enforce a regulation banning the entry of the tankers during daylight hours so as not to interfere with traffic and to reduce the hazard involved. Today's statement said the recommendations adopted would "guarantee the safety of the public."

مكتبة ابن رشد

Ceremonies, controversy kick off Winter Games

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 14 (R) U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale yesterday formally opened the Winter Olympic Games in a spectacular ceremony in the modernistic Lake Placid High School stadium. Thirteen deafening cannon blasts resounded around the packed stadium and the Olympic flag was carried in and raised by a team of eight Americans.

Two thousand doves were released and dutifully circled the stadium in a flock before dispersing and flying away across the brown Adirondack mountains forming a breathtaking backdrop to the ceremony. A band in traditional Austrian costume from Innsbruck, site of the last Winter Olympics, entered the stadium and handed over the Winter Olympic flag to U.S. officials accompanied by an escort guard dressed in uniforms of the American War of Independence.

The Olympic torch was carried around the stadium by the last of a chain of relay runners who ignited the flame which was elevated mechanically to the top of the 49-foot tower where it will burn for the next two weeks. America's outstanding speed skater Eric Heiden and U.S. team official Terry McDermott took the Olympic oath, pledging to abide by the ideals of international brotherhood which underlie the games.

Hot-air balloons floated across the crowded skies above the stadium and thousands of helium-filled small balloons drifted skyward as a team of skaters performed a dance on the ice rink. The ceremonies ended when another hot-air balloon, decorated to resemble a globe of the world and bearing the flags of all 37 countries taking part in the games, floated very low across the stadium.

There had been fears of possible protests against the Soviet Union, following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and subsequent moves by the United States to switch the Summer Olympics from Moscow. But the huge Soviet contingent was greeted almost with indifference when it marched into the stadium, with little applause and no boos. By contrast, the stadium erupted into applause and cheering when the host Americans came into view wearing western costume of hip-length rawhide jackets and white cowboy hats.

There was also a special welcome for the Canadians, who helped smuggle six American diplomats out of Iran last month. Many spectators stood and cheered, and one man was heard to shout: "je vous aime, Canada." Another highlight of the ceremony was provided by three sky-divers who floated into the arena, the first carrying the flag of Greece, the second the Olympic flag, and the third the flag of the United States. Meanwhile, International Olympic Committee (IOC) members awaited President Carter's next move to counter their decision to stage the Olympic Games in Moscow in July despite Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The IOC took a firm decision that the Moscow Games would begin on July 19, and IOC president Lord Killanin said he hoped a majority of the 142 recognised National Olympic Committees (NOC) would take part. He accepted that some national Olympic committees, such as the United States Olympic Committee (USOC), faced pressure from their governments which have discouraged their attendance

and may, in some cases, forbid them to go to the Soviet Union.

USOC officials gathered here had an informal meeting yesterday morning to consider future action. The 73 IOC members gathered here for their Winter Games session, were unanimous in supporting the decision that the Afghanistan situation at present did not constitute a violation of the terms under which the Soviet Olympic Committee was granted the games. The IOC session resumed for one hour this morning, but sources said there was no further discussion on the Moscow issue.

The Carter Administration has insisted that it will order action unless the Soviet Union withdraws from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, although the U.S. team officially has until May 24 to accept or decline its formal invitations to the Summer Games. The State Department has named 24 countries which have told the U.S. they will join in a boycott. Among them are Australia, Bahrain, Bermuda, Britain, Canada, Chile, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Malaysia, New Guinea, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Zaire.

In some of these countries, national Olympic Officials have indicated they will try to go to Moscow, unless actually forbidden by their governments.

State Department officials have said about 50 countries will join the boycott, but they feel there may be some back-

sliding among others following the IOC decision. The Americans want the IOC to keep the issue open, and the Olympic statement urged the Soviet organisers and national Olympic committees "to inform the highest authorities of their government of the circumstances which have created these difficulties for so many NOCs."

Lord Killanin said he would go anywhere to help the Olympic cause and American officials here suggested it might be useful if he went to Moscow to tell President Leonid Brezhnev of the danger to the Olympic spectacle which has been promised to Moscow, unless political conditions permit all countries to attend.

The White House said the U.S. was consulting with other governments on how to hold international games to rival the Olympics. There would be problems in obtaining licences to run such international meetings from the governing bodies of the major sports, most of which have said they will stand by the IOC. Certainly they would not grant permits during the same weeks as the Olympics, and the United States presidential election nominating conventions are scheduled for other likely periods in July and August. Television plans for the conventions would interfere with the kind of widespread publicity and TV revenue which would be needed to make such alternative games a success in financial and propaganda terms.

Jordan to play Syria in soccer

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) -- The Jordan national football team left for Damascus today for a two-day visit. It will play a match with the Syrian national team tomorrow in the course of playoffs for the finals to be held in Baghdad next month preceding the Moscow Olympic games in July.



Taiwan pull out of Winter Olympics

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 14 (R) -- Taiwan athletes and officials prepared to leave the site of the Winter Olympics for home yesterday as the 37 competing nations paraded their flags at the traditional opening ceremony. The 18 athletes and about 10 officials decided to fly home rather than march under a flag other than the nationalist banner of the Republic of China. The International Olympic Committee (IOC), in voting last month to admit the Peoples Republic of China to membership, ruled that Taiwan must give up its long-established title as the "Republic of China Olympic Association" and the flag of the nationalist government which still claims to rule the mainland territory which has been controlled by the communist government in Peking since 1949.

The Taiwan Olympic officials exhausted their legal battle in the New York appeal court to restore a ruling by a lower court judge that they should be allowed to compete under their chosen banner. Tommy Hsueh, an official of the Taiwan Olympic Committee, told reporters there had been no time to take the case to the United States Supreme Court before the games began. "We feel we must go home if we cannot compete under our own flag. It would be a great humiliation to use any other flag than the one we recognise," said Hsueh, who was captain of the Taiwan yacht team which was turned away from the Montreal Olympic Games four years ago in a similar battle over the Diplomatic status of Taiwan. Hsueh said the athletes planned to fly from Lake Placid to New York city, and then go home via Los Angeles. But he added they would delay their departure until team officials had asked the IOC to excuse their non-participation, to avoid possible sanctions in the future.

The Taiwanese athletes, whose advance party had refused to enter the Olympic village with credentials provided by the Lake Placid organising committee in a format approved by the IOC, had their own national Chinese flag hoisted over the motel. Although their bags were packed, and preparations made for a ceremonial lowering of their flag, the Taiwan group remained at the motel until today. Earlier yesterday in Taipei, Olympic officials accused the United States of injecting politics into the Olympics by opposing Taiwan's fight to use its flag and anthem.

Greece down Turkey in basketball

BURSA, Turkey, Feb. 14 (R) -- Olympiakos Piraeus (Greece) beat Tofas Bursa (Turkey) 91-85 in a Dorac Cup fourth series Group "B" basketball game played here last night.

Pan-Arab committee to discuss sports

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA) -- Minister of Culture and Youth Tah Hikat left for Tunis today to take part in the meeting of executive committee formed by Arab ministers of youth and sports. During the three day-meeting starting tomorrow, the committee will discuss matters connected with the Mediterranean Games to be organised by Morocco in 1986. Mr. Hikat said before departure. The committee is made up of ministers from Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Libya and the United Arab Emirates.

U.K. football preview

LONDON, Feb. 14 (R) -- Arsenal, the holders face a tough Football Association (F.A.) Cup match at Bolton on Saturday when quarter-final places are contested. But though Bolton, currently propping up the First Division, would surprise fans if they knock out their London visitors, the real shock would be if Division Bury, eight kilometres from Bolton, beat Liverpool, lead the championship race and hope to combine a league and triumph.

Liverpool were knocked out of the less venerable First League Cup by Nottingham Forest 2-1 on aggregate two nights ago and Bury must fear that the reaction will hit them. A Kennedy, the Liverpool left back, confronts his elder brother Keith, who has filled the same role for Bury in more than matches.

Acting Bolton manager Stan Anderson has converted strikers Alan Owing into a defender and the Arsenal spearhead, A Sunderland and Frank Stapleton, are sure to keep him busy.

Third Division Blackburn are at home to Aston Villa, who move up in the First Division was checked when they lost 3-0 to Arsenal. The other Third Division survivors, Chester, face a task at Ipswich who have won 12 of their last 15 matches. Ips won the cup in 1978.

Liverpool's neighbours, Everton, must be anxious about Second Division visitors from Wales, Wrexham. Everton dropped steadily down the First Division table. Wrexham moreover count on the help of right back Terry Darracott, spent 12 years at Everton and says: "I don't just know Everton play, I know how the players think." Another re from Everton, Dai Davies, keeps goal for Wrexham.

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Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to sit back and observe the progress you have made, and to make plans to have even greater progress in the days ahead. You have good opportunity to express your talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Analyze your position with friends and know which to retain and which to let go out of your life for best results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Conditions in the business world may appear strange now, but later can turn to your benefit. Be more self-assured.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't rush into a new interest before making a careful study. Take no risks with your reputation at this time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Come to a better understanding with the one you love. A new contact can bring many benefits your way.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Resolve a problem you have with an associate and cement better relations with this person. Be wary of newcomers.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to finish regular routines before engaging in amusements. An argument with a friend is not serious, so forget it.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't try to be forceful with others, or you could regret it later. Don't neglect a worthy friend of long standing.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure to keep promises made to family members. A new project needs more study before going ahead with it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be more objective in dealing with others and get better results. Use extreme caution in motion and avoid possible accident.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to save more money instead of spending more than you can afford. Show others you have wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A time to be calm and serene while going after a personal aim. Be sure to use your money wisely at all times today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Taking on a martyr complex will gain you nothing at this time. Quietly get things done in a sure and positive manner.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1979 by Chicago Tribune

1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
AKQJ75 ♠ J10632 ♦ K6 ♣ 7
Your right-hand opponent has the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?

Normally, if an opponent opens in your long suit, you would pass and await developments. However, this is the hand for that course of action. Your second suit is as strong as the first, and you are not overall now, you will be awkwardly placed later, no matter how the auction unfolds.

2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
Q92 ♠ A7 ♦ QJ962 ♣ 872
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

You can't respond two answers, because that shows a weak hand. However, you aren't strong enough to jump to three answers. The choice is between responding to two or three no trump, or you have a reasonably good five-card suit, which rates a producer four tricks opposite partner's hand, we would choose the more aggressive action.

3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
AK8 ♠ AQ7 ♦ AK108 ♣ KQ6
What is your opening bid? With 25 high-card points, you are too strong for two no trump—that shows a maximum 21 points. The correct opening bid is three no trump. Armed with the knowledge that you have a balanced hand of 25-27 points, partner will be perfectly able to decide the level of the final contract.

4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
Q83 ♠ AK652 ♦ 764 ♣ K8
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♠ 2 ♦ 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ 4 ♦ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?

There is no denying the fact that you have a minimum opening bid and that you have done nothing, so far, to discourage partner's efforts to get to slam. Nevertheless, there is one key card of your hand that has not been revealed by the auction—a king guard against the loss of a fast club trick, a suit which partner obviously cannot control. Six hearts. Partner's spade bid should furnish enough

discards to enable you to make slam against any opening lead, assuming normal splits.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold:
♦ KQ83 ♠ J105 ♦ K9 ♣ QJ93
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 NT Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♦ ?
What action do you take?

A.—Resist the temptation to bid three no trump in an effort to close out the rubber, for partner might have made a tactical one no trump opening on shaded values. A far more profitable course is to double. Regardless of the size of penalty you collect, and it could be handsome indeed, you will still be overwhelming favorites to win the rubber on a later hand.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦ 1094 ♠ A6 ♦ QJ10 ♣ AK96
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass 2 ♦ Pass 3 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

A.—North should have a six-card suit for his two-spade rebid—with a balanced hand and five spades, he would have passed one no trump, and with a distributional hand, he would have bid another suit. However, partner's strength cannot be determined. Since you have three quick tricks, fine spade support and a ruffing value, we recommend a raise to three spades in the hope that partner can bid a game.

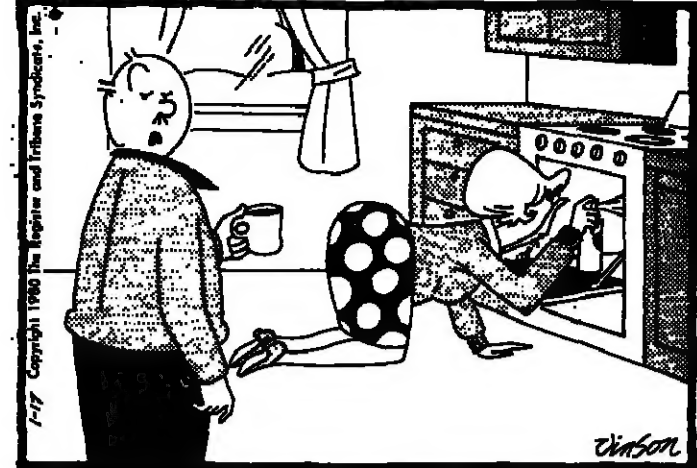
Q.7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦ 83 ♠ 95 ♦ AK854 ♣ Q632
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

A.—What do you want to do? With two low spades, you cannot support partner's suit. And with only 9 HCP, introducing your diamond suit at the three-level, which would be forcing, risks far more than it could gain. Pass. If partner also passes, the most you will lose is a partscore.

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦ J764 ♠ 6 ♦ 872 ♣ KQ763
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?

A.—It is a delight to hear that partner has a strong, balanced hand. However, don't let that deter you from doing your duty. Your hand is unbalanced, and "better designed for suit play than for no trump. Therefore, correct to four spades. This does not show additional values; it is simply taking a preference.

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by Herd Arnold and Bob Lee

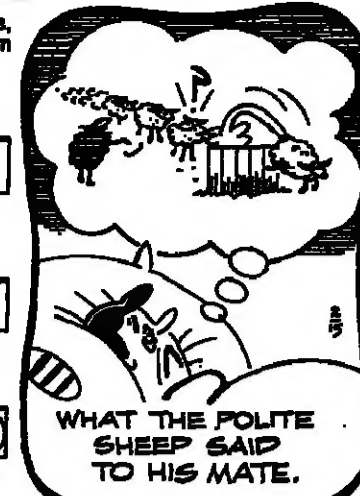
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AFTEC

TALEE

GEEREM

GWEEDD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: KETCH ANISE FACING OFFSET
Answer: How Dr. Frankenstein managed to keep his monster—"IN STITCHES"

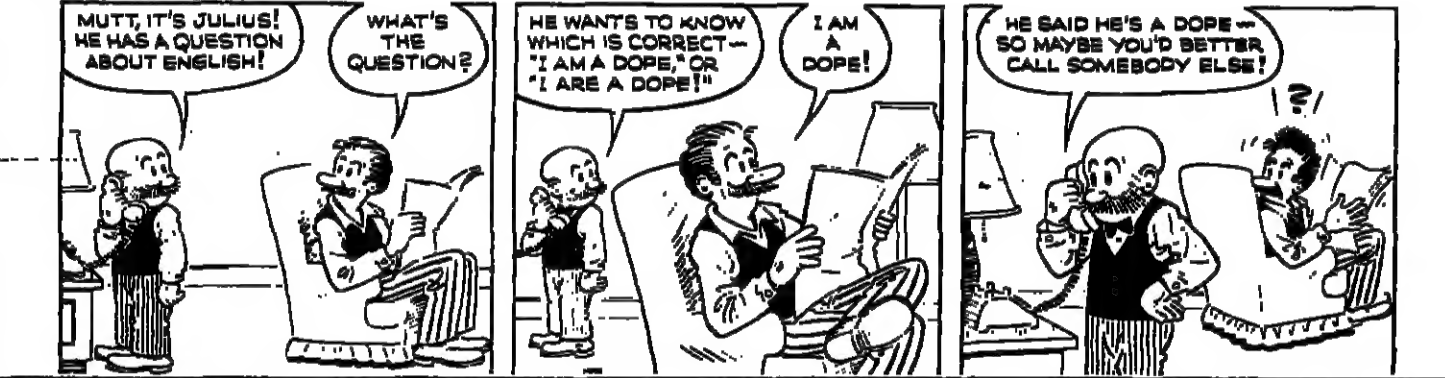
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3
10:01 Kuran
10:15 Cartoons
10:30 Children's programme
11:30 Religious programme
12:30 New Land
13:25 Thriller
13:50 Arabic programme
14:30 In Search of
14:30 Soccer
16:10 The Sultan
17:05 Arabic series
18:00 Gamble
18:45 Religious series
19:30 Religious seminar
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic programme
20:30 Arabic series
22:15 Switch
23:30 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6
18:30 French programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
21:10 Our Mutual Friend
21:30 News in English
22:15 Switch

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:30 News Summary
10:30 Arab Civilization
11:00 Listeners' Choice
12:30 News Headlines
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Listeners' Choice
13:30 News Summary
13:33 Radiotheque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Music

14:30 In Concert
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Pedagogical Pop
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 International Top Twenty
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Jordan Weekly
18:30 Invitation to Oriental Foods
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 Music
19:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:
6:30 Jeddah
7:30 Dubai-Abu Dhabi
7:40 Kuwait, Doha
7:50 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Athens
10:00 Beirut
11:20 Baghdad (IA)
12:05 Kuwait (KAC)
12:35 Tripoli, Benghazi (LN)
12:45 Jeddah, Medina (SDI)
13:00 New York
18:00 Paris
18:15 Cairo
18:45 Madrid, Athens
19:00 Cairo
19:15 Rome (AZ)
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
19:55 London, Vienna
21:35 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
22:15 Damascus

DEPARTURES:
7:30 Beirut
8:00 Agaba
8:05 Damascus, London (BA)
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:55 Cairo (EA)
10:15 Frankfurt
10:30 Athens, Copenhagen
11:00 Amsterdam, New York, Houston
12:30 Baghdad (IA)
13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 New York
13:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
16:25 Medina, Jeddah (SDI)
19:30 Cairo
20:00 Damascus
21:00 Dubai, Karachi (RJGF)
21:30 Kuwait
21:30 Doha, Muscat (RJGF)
23:30 Cairo
02:45 Tehran

EMERGENCIES

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Tadris:
Nidal Haddad (4540)
Zargat:
Munir Odeh Aspel (83744-8392)
Pharmacies:
Amman:
Abu Ghannam (25266)
Shadi (25655)

Nasir (337911)
Beirut:
Al Amal
Tadris:
Hadi (42301)
Al Rainbow (37244)
Al Rashid (22023)
Al Jannah (61001)

BBC RADIO

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk
04:30 Letter from London: Play Choice
04:45 Financial News: Reflections
05:00 News: 24 Hours
05:30 Singer Songwriter
05:45 World Today
06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Baker's Half-Dotter
07:00 News: 24 Hours
07:15 Music now
07:45 Sports Round-up
08:00 News: Reflections
09:00 News: Press Review
09:15 World Today
09:30 Financial News: Look Ahead
09:45 Music Now
10:15 Merchants' News
10:30 Doctor in the House
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:15 In the Meantime
11:15 Ulster Newsletter
11:30 Anything Goes
12:00 Radio Newsweek
12:15 These Musical Islands
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News: 24 Hours

13:30 Radio Theatre
14:15 Letterbox
14:30 Command Performance
15:00 Radio Newsweek
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News: Commentary
16:15 Theatre Call
16:35 New Ideas
16:45 World Today
17:00 News: The Week in Wales
17:15 Music now
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News: News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newsweek
18:30 Green's African Report
19:00 Outlook
19:30 Stock Market Report
19:45 About Britain
20:00 News: 24 Hours
20:30 Smash of the Day
21:00 Network U.K.
21:15 Sarah and Company
21:45 Letter from London: Play Choice
22:00 News: World Today
22:25 The Week in Wales
22:30 Financial News: Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News: Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
02:30 The Breakfast Show
06:30 News, pop music, features, interviews, questions.
17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses.
17:30 Dairies
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Living Earth."
18:30 Country Music USA

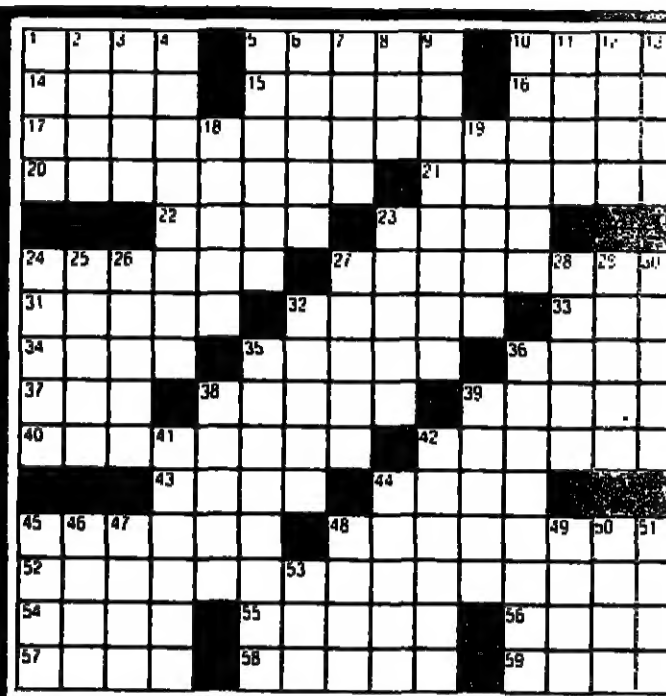
19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses.
19:30 VOA Magazine: features, science, culture, letters.
20:00 Special English: news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOA World Report
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

THE Daily Crossword by William L.

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Wired package	31 Falls to include
5 Unspecific	32 Macadamizes
10 Kind of rubber	33 Menagerie
14 Start of an anthem	34 The pair
15 Pensive poem	35 Attorney
16 Trek animals	36 Writer
17 Is relevant	37 Bellow
20 GI chow	38 Mid summer
21 Omissions	39 Man from
22 Certain arch	40 Laredo
23 Queue	41 Intrinsically
24 Endorse	42 Hold back
27 Realms	43 Fired
	44 Existed
	45 Equitable
	46 Rivulet
	48 Outdoor
	50 Nub of the debate
	51 Crotchety old man
	52 Athletic feat
	53 Stone or Pound
	54 ABA member: abbr.
	55 Unsure canine
	56 Noticed
	57 Dark beer
	58 Hebrew lyre
	59 Prayer
	60 wheel user
	61 Certain
	62 Said no
	63 Without any assistance
	64 Acquires
	65 Relative of phew
	66 Cosmetic
	67 Tuckered
	68 VW II
	69 powers
	70 Descartes
	71 Fornicary occupants
	72 Autographs
	73 Sudden pains
	74 Park up
	75 Misbehavior
	76 Close call
	77 Caches
	78 Pick up the tab
	79 Poker
	80 cobbling
	81 Score
	82 Gridiron two-point
	83 Fail: academically
	84 Humane
	85 group: all
	86 Binge
	87 Disorderly
	88 profusion
	89 Shade of blue
	90 S. M. or L.
	91 Apple center
	92 even kit
	93 Unspecific degree

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	DOWN
1. NADIA	1. DOWN
2. AREA	2. AREA
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In exchange for release of hostages Carter backs inquiry into U.S., Shah acts in Iran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — President Carter has given qualified backing for a proposed international commission to investigate Iran's grievances against the United States and the deposed Shah.

His statement could open the way for a compromise deal to free the U.S. hostages who have been held in the American embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

"An appropriate commission with a carefully defined purpose would be a step toward resolution of this crisis," Mr. Carter told a televised press conference last night.

He said that diplomatic negotiations for the release of the hostages had recently become delicate and intense. "Recently there have been some positive signs," he said in his most optimistic policy assessment since the crisis began 103 days ago.

He refused to discuss specific proposals in detail "at this delicate time" in the negotiations.

However, Ireland's Nobel peace prize winner Sean MacBride said today that both the United States and "the Iranians" have agreed to plan to release all 50 U.S. hostages "before or concurrently with the opening of the U.N.-sponsored inquiry into the Shah's regime."

In a telephone interview from his home in Dublin, Mr. MacBride said he hoped the composition of the inquiry panel, to be a "mixed panel of individuals and lawyers," will be finalized "urgently."

He said that now under tentative consideration for the panel are representatives of Algeria, Mexico, Bangladesh, and other Third World nations.

Mr. MacBride, 76, said he has

been in personal contact with both U.S. and Iranian officials.

President Carter's statement last night marked the first time the United States has publicly endorsed the idea of a commission of inquiry first suggested by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in November.

Administration officials had previously said they would favour giving Iran a forum to air charges of U.S. complicity in alleged crimes by the former Shah—after the U.S. diplomats being held had been freed.

Mr. Carter said the United States would support U.N. moves leading to the release of the hostages if they were consistent with U.S. goals and international principles.

Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said in an interview broadcast in France yesterday that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had approved a new plan for the hostages to be freed.

The United States would have to admit its "crimes" in Iran, "pledge not to interfere again and declare that Iran had the right to obtain the return of the deposed Shah and his wealth," he said.

Mr. Carter, in his first press conference in 11 weeks, also sharply criticized Senator Edward Kennedy and reiterated his tough stand against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Entering the political fray directly for the first time, the president accused Mr. Kennedy, his rival for the democratic presidential nomination, of harming U.S. interests and setting back prospects for peace and release of the hostages.

In recent speeches attacking Carter administration actions in both the hostage crisis and the Soviet Afghan incursion, he said, the senator implied the United States was at fault.

"Senator Kennedy insinuated that because we had given medical treatment to the Shah, somehow the seizure of our own hostages was not the fault of the terrorists who took them but the fault of the United States," the president said. "Recently he has insinuated, again falsely, that some action or lack of action on my part... had perpetuated the incarceration of the American hostages."

Senator Kennedy, campaigning in Dover, New Hampshire, appeared to relish Mr. Carter's attack. "Well it looks like we finally got their attention," he told reporters.

Senator Kennedy has repeatedly criticized the president for refusing to meet him for a public debate.

Mr. Carter reiterated in his press conference his call for a boycott of the Summer Olympic Games in Moscow unless Soviet troops left Afghanistan by next Wednesday.

He said he saw no possibility that he would change his mind after that date even if Moscow removed its forces from Afghanistan before the May 24 deadline for formal acceptance or rejection of invitations to the games starting on July 19.

The president also spelled out demands beyond withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, calling for a verifiable commitment that Moscow would not again use its forces beyond its borders and for creation of a neutral Afghan government.

If a transitional phase was needed, he suggested that a U.N. or other peacekeeping force could be established in Afghanistan.

But he said his major goal was to make clear to Moscow that the invasion of another country was not acceptable to other nations and "further adventurism on their part would have grave consequences."

Mr. Carter voiced confidence that Yugoslavia's people could defend themselves but he offered U.S. aid if the Yugoslavs sought it.

Iran floods kill 200

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (R)—President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr took direct control of rescue operations today as flooding continued to sweep southwestern Iran and up to 200 people were reported dead. The president directed operations from an air force base outside Tehran. Teams of helpers sent tents, blankets and emergency food supplies to the beleaguered province of Khuzestan, where most of Iran's oil is produced.

The Kayhan newspaper reported that more than 200 bodies had been pulled from the flood waters so far and 10 villages in Khuzestan were on the verge of destruction. Kayhan quoted city officials in Ahwaz, Iran's oil capital, as saying rising waters might soon cover the town. A major suspension bridge in Ahwaz was reported to have cracked and all traffic over it was banned.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's office urged Iranians to pay their religious dues directly to the flood emergency fund.

Meanwhile, two members of the ruling revolutionary council, including oil minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, arrived in Ahwaz to supervise rescue efforts in the region. Some 24 villages around the town of Shushar, where a dam burst under the weight of flood water two days ago, were reported in danger of inundation.

Roads around Shushar were blocked, hampering rescue efforts. The governor general of Khuzestan told state radio 36 bodies had been recovered in the Shushar region alone and the casualty figures were likely to be much higher. The only damage to the oil industry officially reported so far was a fractured gas pipe and Mr. Moinefar said oil production had not been affected.

Growing unrest spurs elections throughout Caribbean islands

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Feb. 14 (R) — As many as seven general elections could be fought this year in the Caribbean, gripped by economic crisis as well as political and industrial unrest.

Three elections already have been announced: Saint Kitts-Nevis next Monday, Surinam on March 27 and Jamaica sometime before October.

And because of increasing political and development problems, they may also be polling in Guyana, Antigua, Saint Lucia and Dominica.

In Jamaica, with 2.1 million people, opponents of Prime Minister Michael Manley, a self-styled democratic socialist in the past, have charged him with moving towards a one-party communist state and have expressed alarm about his friendship with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Mr. Manley has now promised to call an election before October although constitutionally entitled to remain in office until the end of 1981.

He has been forced into an early election by Jamaica's economic crisis and pressure from his political opposition.

Mr. Manley has had to face up to stringent demands from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for domestic economic reforms in return for further assistance. He has tried to comply with its requests for reduced public expenditures.

But, at the same time, the former British colony's current economic troubles have alienated a considerable portion of the working class.

Aggressive campaigning by Edward Seaga, the businessman leader of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) also has

eroded the support Mr. Manley received in the last general election in December 1976, won by his People's National Party (PNP) with an overwhelming majority.

The Jamaican economy declined by 8.3 per cent in 1976, and since then the government has been fighting desperately to reverse the trend.

There were hopes last year of producing a net growth in Jamaica's gross domestic product, but these were wiped out by massive oil price rises and disastrous floods which caused millions of dollars' worth of damage to crops, roads, bridges and buildings.

Meanwhile, the PNP has charged that the JLP instigated violence during a rally of the ruling party in Kingston a week ago.

In the tiny British associated state of Saint Kitts-Nevis, population 48,000, Premier Lee Moore is struggling to keep his labour party in power after the deaths in less than two years of both its charismatic founder-leader, Robert Bradshaw, and his successor, Paul Southwell.

Mr. Moore also faces a threat of secession by the adjoining island of Nevis.

In Surinam, Premier Henk Arron, presiding shakily over a four-party coalition with a one-seat parliamentary majority, faces his stiffest challenge in next month's voting from Hindustani Party (HP) leader Jagernauth Lachmon.

Mr. Arron last year reached cooperation agreements with Guyana ending the previously chilly relations between the two south-American neighbours over 16,000 square kilometres of territory administered by Guyana and claimed by Surinam.

However, Mr. Lachmon, whose party is the strongest single political group in the former Dutch territory, looks unfavourably on

close friendship with socialist Guyana.

And in Guyana, Prime Minister Forbes Burnham appears likely to call a general election. Opposition groups headed by Marxist Cheddi Jagan have accused Mr. Burnham's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) of plotting to retain power against the popular will through subtle controls over the electoral process.

There was street violence in Guyana last year, and the bitter animosity between government and opposition groups could create an explosive election campaign.

In Saint Lucia, which gained independence from Britain and held national elections last year, a leadership struggle between the Labour Party Premier Allam Louisy and his left-wing deputy George Odium could force another election this year.

Antigua's growing economic problems are seen as likely to cause Premier Vere Bird to call a 1980 election, a year earlier than constitutionally required.

In Dominica, devastated by Hurricane David last August, Premier Oliver Seraphine is likely to stage a fresh national poll.

He became premier only last June after the downfall of Prime Minister Patrick John due to labour unrest and allegations of government involvement in an economic deal with South Africa.

The volatile and unstable politics of the tiny island nations of the region were highlighted last year by the first successful armed rebellion against an elected government in an English-speaking Caribbean state. The March 13 takeover of Grenada by the leftist new jewel movement headed by Maurice Bishop, now premier, ousted Sir Eric Gairy's government.

Gromyko leaves India for Moscow

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko flew back to Moscow today after agreeing with Indian leaders that the Afghan crisis should be swiftly defused. But he did not tell them when Soviet troops would withdraw from Afghanistan. A joint statement published at the end of Mr. Gromyko's visit contained no reference to Afghanistan indicating disagreement over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its implications for the region.

The 13-paragraph statement, issued at the end of Mr. Gromyko's 47-hour visit, said only that the two sides had agreed to continue their exchange of opinions on issues of mutual interest. Mr. Gromyko declined to comment on his talks when he left for Moscow after an unscheduled 45-minute meeting with Premier Indira Gandhi.

An Indian spokesman said, however, that "optimum conditions" for a Soviet pull-out did not exist at the moment and the two sides agreed that the Afghan situation should not be viewed in isolation. "India," the spokesman said, "does not agree with the presence of foreign troops in any country."

Informed sources said that Mr. Gromyko indicated no timetable for a withdrawal of the large Soviet forces which moved into Afghanistan in December and supported the overthrow of former President Hafizullah Amin.

The joint statement was issued after more than seven hours of talks centred on the Afghan situation. Mr. Gromyko, who had two meetings with Mrs. Gandhi including one lasting nearly three hours, held three rounds of talks with Indian external affairs minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

"Our talks went very well and resulted in better understanding," Mr. Rao said.

During his visit, Mr. Gromyko strongly attacked the United States, Pakistan and China. He said the Soviet presence in Afghanistan did not threaten the security and stability of the region. India has stopped short of condemning the Soviet action in Afghanistan, calling for negotiations rather than confrontation to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The Indian government is concerned at the proposed rearming of Pakistan which lies between India and Afghanistan, as a result of superpower rivalries.

Rhodesian whites go to polls

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (R)—Rhodesia's dwindling white minority votes today in its final election before Britain's last African colony attains lawful independence under a black majority government.

The country's whites will have only 20 of the 100 seats in the independence parliament and, stripped of blocking powers, may constitute only a token presence after 90 years of supremacy.

Former premier Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Party is expected to sweep the polls. The Front has dominated white politics for almost two decades and only six of the 20 seats are being challenged.

Mr. Smith will not be in Rhodesia when the poll is held. He left for a speaking tour of the United States yesterday, effectively boycotting the latest stage of the peace plan which was agreed by Britain and Rhodesia's warring parties in London last December.

The black majority in Rhodesia will have separate elections between February 27 and 29.

The white vote will set the seal on the decline of white political power after the seven-year war against Patriotic Front nationalist guerrillas striving to overthrow the ruling minority.

But Mr. Smith has led his followers in a rear-guard action to maintain some influence.

The former premier has been

urging supporters to persuade their black employees to vote for moderate blacks — not for the Marxist-leaning guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe who is widely believed to be the single most popular candidate among black voters.

Mr. Smith is clearly hoping that, if Mr. Mugabe's support can be eroded, it will be possible for the whites to strike some form of alliance in a new parliament so that the minority's interests will not be ignored, political sources said.

Under the British-drafted independence constitution, the whites may join a coalition of more than two parties but are not permitted to ally with a single black party.

The white election will be held against a backdrop of mounting tension in the six-week-old ceasefire which formally ended the war.

but which had failed to stop the fighting.

Some 300 people have died since a ceasefire was declared and a three-cornered wrangle between Mr. Mugabe, his former ally Joshua Nkomo and British governor Lord Soames has added to the strains confronting it.

Mr. Nkomo met Mugabe yesterday for the first time since the two men returned from exile last month. Mr. Mugabe had chosen to contest the black election separately from Mr. Nkomo, leaving their three-year alliance in tatters.

Mr. Nkomo has launched a series of veiled attacks on Mr. Mugabe, accusing his ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) guerrillas of intimidating voters in wide areas of eastern Rhodesia and preventing other parties from campaigning.

Quake hits India as solar eclipse nears

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (R) — A strong earthquake in India's mountainous north-west Ladakh territory today caused panic among people who fear that a disastrous quake may follow a total eclipse of the sun over the country on Saturday.

Although there were no reports

of casualties or damage from the remote thinly-populated Ladakh region, strong tremors caused people to rush from their homes in northern Punjab state.

The Delhi meteorological department said the epicentre of the quake was about 750 kilometres north of the capital and registered a magnitude of 6.5 on the open-ended Richter scale.

Today's quake struck in the north-west, but most concern is being felt in north-east India where seismologists believe a big quake will occur this year and some scientists say it may accompany the eclipse.

Thousands of people are reported to have abandoned their homes in north-eastern Nagaland state and moved to safer areas outside the known seismic zone.

Saturday's total solar eclipse in a belt up to 130 kilometres wide is regarded as highly important by millions of Hindus who will bathe in rivers and sacred lakes throughout the country during the eclipse to ward off evil.

At the holy town of Kurukshetra 145 kilometres north of Delhi — scene of a mythical battle between the forces of good and evil in the ancient Hindu work "Mahabharata" — 1.5 million people are expected to take a dip.

Jamahiriyah accuses France of military push into Tunisia

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (R)—The Libyan Jamahiriyah today accused France of military intervention in Tunisia, the Central African Republic and Chad and said it would raise the issue at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Sierra Leone in June.

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said the council had asked top officials to prepare a report on the issue so current OAU chairman William Tolbert, president of Liberia, could "use his good sense to find a solution to the conflict."

The head of the Tunisian delegation, minister for social affairs Mohammed Ennaceur, told the council last night that all the raiders had been residents of Tripoli and carried Libyan Passports. They came to Gafsa via various European capitals, he said.

The minister said in his speech that Libya had been urging members of the 80,000-strong Tunisian population in Libya to fight against the Tunis government and said there were eight camps to train guerrillas.

Libyan undersecretary for foreign affairs Isa Baba told a press conference: "Africans should not be silent on this, otherwise it will encourage other powers to intervene."

He said France had moved warships, missiles and paratroops to Tunisia.

France supplied transport aircraft and helicopters to Tunisia following an attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa on Jan. 27 in which at least 43 people were killed. It sent warships to patrol off the Tunis coast but denied sending troops.

The unrest between the two north African neighbours was discussed yesterday at the current meeting of the OAU council of ministers in the Ethiopian capital.

Turkish troops, workers clash at cotton factory

ANKARA, Feb. 14 (R) — Turkish troops today used armoured personnel carriers to crash through doors and storm a state-run cotton-yarn factory occupied by left-wing workers in the western resort city of Izmir, eyewitnesses said.

Soldiers and workers exchanged gunfire and workers set fire to bales of cotton to try to

keep the troops at bay, the witnesses added. Casualty figures were not immediately available.

The workers are protesting against large-scale sackings which they say are directed against leftist workers following the shift from a left- to right-wing government in Ankara.

The witnesses said some 500 workers came out but shooting was still heard inside the factory, where an unknown number of armed workers were still holding out.

The semi-official Anatolian news agency confirmed that tough gendarmic commandos with assault rifles had burst into the factory and that shooting was continuing. It also confirmed the number of workers the witnesses said surrendered.

Some 10,000 commandos, backed by armoured personnel carriers and tanks, were surrounding the factory and military helicopters were circling overhead, the agency reported.

Another news agency, Anka, reported that police had freed female and elderly workers from those who surrendered while the rest were detained in a local sports stadium.

One eyewitness said there was a series of small explosions inside the factory after the commandos burst in.

The popular Aegean Sea tourist resort was described as a ghost town with all municipal workers on strike and most businesses closed down, some in support of the factory workers, others for fear of violence.

Political violence, apparently linked with the Izmir factory occupation, was also reported from eastern Turkey when heavily-armed gendarmes battled leftist workers and students in at least two towns.

China discovers large oilfield

PEKING, Feb. 14 (R)—Chinese prospectors have found a new oilfield in the northwestern province of Qinghai which looks promising in view of a favourable geological formation, the New China News Agency reported today. It said that out of 26 wells sunk so far, 20 had produced oil and natural gas. Daily production in two test wells had exceeded 100 tonnes of crude and 10,000 cubic metres of gas. The agency said the field was located in the southwestern part of the Qaidam basin, which covers 120,000 square kilometres.

The Indian economy: Indira's first hurdle

By Suman Dubey

NEW DELHI — Following India's general election, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's new government is discovering the full implications of her ambitious campaign promise to provide effective government and tackle mounting economic problems.

In returning her to power with a sweeping parliamentary majority, Indian voters rejected the drift and indecision of the previous Janata and Lok Dal party coalition governments.

Instead they voted in a government they expect to get to grips quickly with problems neglected during months of political infighting and manoeuvres. But if Mrs. Gandhi's first task is to live up to her election platform, economists believe she is in for a hard time.

The Indian economy is expected to end the current financial year in March with a drop of around five per cent in gross domestic production. Though industrial output will rise around two or three per cent, a nine to 10 per cent fall in agricultural production will pull down national output.

Inflation is running at more than 20 per cent and prices are likely to rise further before the year is out. Boosted by a rapidly rising crude oil import bill, India's trade deficit could be close to a record \$2,000 million.

Industrial regions such as Bombay and Calcutta face serious power cuts every day, and pro-

duction is also crippled by labour unrest which looks like being worse than in any previous year.

Some of these problems can be contained by better government management of key sectors such as power, and more efficient distribution of such consumer goods as sugar or industrial materials like aluminium which are in short supply, the economists said.

Planning Commission Deputy Chairman D.T. Lakadawala recently described the industrial sluggishness as "largely man made" and blamed the public sector for most of it. Economists working in a chamber of commerce in Calcutta estimated that West Bengal State loses production worth more than \$1 million a day because of bad labour relations and poor maintenance.

The economy has been cushioned by foodgrain and foreign exchange reserves built up over the past four or five years. But it cannot readily absorb another bad harvest or another year of industrial stagnation, the economists said.

Mrs. Gandhi's government announced recently that its economic policies would not be outlined before its budget in a few weeks time. But it indicated that priorities would be to increase production and step up welfare programmes to help the half of India's people who live below the poverty line.

Mrs. Gandhi's initial emphasis is on keeping with her approach when she headed the government in the early 1970s. She has often said her policies at the time were responsible for India's relative economic stability between 1975 and 1978, and she would revive them if she had a chance.

Early in her career Mrs. Gandhi established herself politically, shaking off the Congress Party's old guard by veering sharply leftwards in economic policy. She split the party by nationalising India's 14 largest banks, followed by insurance, coal and the wheat trade.

Mrs. Gandhi's government also came down hard on striking workers, smugglers and black marketeers.

Some of the emergency policies, shorn of their harsher aspects, are expected to be revived now. In interviews during her 33 months out of office, Mrs. Gandhi indicated she would be pragmatic. Though her government first legislated controls on multinationals and large Indian companies, she has not ruled out investment by them. Mrs. Gandhi also said she was in favour of reducing taxes.

Indian president Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, speaking at the ceremonial opening of the new Parliament recently, said Mrs. Gandhi's government planned to revive a 20-point welfare programme which was first announced during the emergency. It sought to help the poor directly through public investment and official measures.

The programme sought to limit land ownership, redistribute land free bonded labourers and liquidate their personal debts to money lenders, raise agricultural wage and develop handloom cloth production.

Mrs. Gandhi's election campaign aroused expectation change. Businessmen, who supported most of her earlier policies, expect to find it easier to operate and grow.

Voters, who turned a blind eye to the excesses of her emergency, expect the new government to bring down prices.

Most observers expect that the new government will have to sooner rather than later if it is to retain its support.

REUTERS